HAPPY 85th BIRTHDAY, SOCIAL SECURITY

SOCIAL SECURITY TIME





The Social Security Act was signed into law by President Roosevelt in August.

17¢) 1937

Social Security taxes were first collected, with workers and employers each paying 1% of the first \$3,000 in wages and salary. Ernest Ackerman was the first person to receive benefits and got a payment for 17 cents in January 1937. This was a one-time, lump-sum pay-out, which was the only form of benefits paid initially.



President Roosevelt signed legislation, expanding Social Security to include dependents and survivors of workers who retire, are disabled, or die prematurely.



Monthly Social Security payments begin. Ida May Fuller was the first person to receive a monthly Social Security check, amassing a total of \$22,000 until her death at age 100.



The first cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) is made by Congress. Social Security payments are increased by 77%.



The Social Security program is expanded to cover the disabled children of workers.

1961

Social Security Amendments lowers the retirement age to 62.



Payments to divorced wives begin.

20% 1972

President Nixon signed legislation in 1972 authorizing a 20 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) and making the COLA automatic each year.



An amendment to the Social Security Act was passed to create the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. All the state welfare programs were brought under it and now the responsibility to administer this new program was given to the SSA.



Automatic COLA to Social Security are approved. Now COLAs are based on the rise and fall of consumer prices.



Payments to divorced husbands begin.

h7 1983

President Reagan signed legislation providing for taxation of benefits and for a gradual increase in the age of full retirement benefits to 67. The Greenspan commission was set up to make numerous changes to the Social Security and Medicare programs including a new income tax on the social security benefits of higher-income individuals.



President Clinton signed the "Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999", which made dramatic changes to the disability policy. This law provided disability beneficiaries an opportunity to obtain vocation rehabilitation services, employment services or other support services from any employment network they choose.



By the year 2000, Social Security has a thriving online presence, reaching #10 on the list of most frequently visited government websites.



President Clinton signed the "Senior Citizen's Freedom to Work Act" into law. This did away the requirement for beneficiaries above normal retirement age (NRA) to take a Retirement Earnings Test (RET). This was another historic change in the Social Security program as it eliminated the requirement that the beneficiaries had to be substantially retired; thereby increasing the total number of beneficiaries in the program.

HR 743 2004

President Bush signed into law H.R. 743, the Social Security Protection Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-203).



The "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009" was passed during the Obama administration, which allocated \$1 billion to the Social Security Administrative budget for technology and process efficiency improvements. It also provided a one-time recovery payment of \$250 to adults who were part of certain programs like supplemental security income, railroad retirement, social security, and veteran disability.



Social Security Administration changed its procedures for issuing new social security numbers.



Taxpayers can access their Social Security statements online by visiting: ssa.gov/mystatement.



Congress passed the Bipartisan Budget Act, which reallocated the portions of the 6.2 percent payroll tax paid by workers and their employers going to DI and OASI.



The allocation of Social Security payroll contributions reverted back to what it had been for the years 2000 through 2015.